

## "GREEN-GOODS" MEN TAXED

NEW LINE OF INQUIRY OPENED BY

A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL TELLS HOW HE PLIES  
HIS VICTIMS WITH IMPUNITY IN THE FACE  
OF THE POLICE-NEW-YORK THE ONLY  
CITY WHERE IMMUNITY FOR THIS  
CRIME CAN BE BOUGHT-  
CAPTAIN KILLHEAN'S

NAME BROUGHT IN.

The Lexow Committee opened up an entirely new line of inquiry yesterday on the subject of police protection to the "green-goods" business. The principal witnesses of the day was George Appo, a half-breed Chinaman, son of Quimbo Appo, who is serving a life sentence in Sing Sing for murder. George Appo is thirty-six years old, and he has been a criminal from his early youth, having spent much of his time in the city's prison. His principal associates have been pickpocket and "stealer" guys for green-goods swindlers. As a pickpocket he had to look out for himself, but as a "green-goods" "steerer" he en-

Appo's say caused a sensation even in the courtroom, where stories of crime and bribery are everyday occurrences. His long career of crime and his association with criminals have made him an expert upon such subjects. He proved to be a mine of information, and he answered the questions put to him with convincing frankness and wealth of detail. It was that New-York was the only city in this country where police protection could be bought from greenback swindlers.

The green-back business, Appo said, was controlled in the hands of James McNally and Frederick Hadlick. These two men managed the rival concerns and were known as the "backers." Both had police protection. Most of the business was done in New-York, but Appo said that at hand, over which most of the "guys," or victims, came from the country. Circulars were sent out and arrangements made to meet the "guys" at the hotels. Appo said that he had agents in the telegraph offices and in the postoffice, who were paid to see that the circulars and messages were properly delivered. Men called to the "guys." These steers were

well-known to the police. Appo himself was known to them. They escorted their victims under the eyes of the police with impunity. The backers guaranteed protection to those in their employ and held back a percentage of each man's pay for the purpose of paying the police. Appo said that McNally had been in the green-goods business in this city for eight years, and had never been arrested.

West Thirty-sixth, said she had been paying money to ward men for ten years in instalments of \$50 every three months. She could remember the name of only one ward man, Burns. Maude Harvey, the other Tenderloin witness, was recalcitrant. She denied that she had paid money to the police. She admitted that she had been taken before Police Justice Grady once on a charge of keeping a disorderly house and had confessed her guilt. Yet Justice Grady discharged her without punishment. She said the police had no terrors for her. She had

**EZETA'S CHARTERED STEAMERS.**  
PARTICULARS OF THE DOWNFALL AND FLIGHT  
OF THE SALVADORAN PRESIDENT.

ana, news me that President Ezeta had had the Hamburg steamer Valeria chartered just before his downfall, carrying troops and arms along the coast between La Union and La Libertad. He paid \$1,000 a day and had to pay three days in advance. On May 29, while the Valeria was en route, the steamer Lavinia arrived from Hamburg, via Colon to San Jose de Guatemala. Ezeta chartered her at \$2,000 a day. Her passengers were transferred to the Valeria, and the latter sailed for San Jose de Guatemala. The Colima was delayed in Acapulco two days as no women were there to load the vessels. All the launch men, however, were women. On the night of May 29, Ezeta's army and some 200 men marched for Santa Ana, about seventy miles distant. This was the case in La Union and La Libertad also. Ezeta, with his jewelry worn on his hands, and under cover of darkness, on the night of May 29, while the Colima was still at Acapulco, and it is believed that the Lavinia is the vessel in which the deposed President sailed.

CONTINUING THE INVESTIGATION INTO GLOUCESTER RACETRACK METHODS.  
Camden, N. J., June 14.—The Thompson investigation into the operations of the Gloucester racetrack continues.

Mr. J. J. Criss, pastor of the Gloucester Methodist Church, swore that an election officer told him on the morning after election that in his district the voters did not go into the booths, as required by law, but simply formed in line and deposited their ballots. He said tickets and envelopes were thrown around the racetrack on Election Day, and "was proceeding to tell other matters when Judge Rankin, one of Thompson's counsel, interrupted to ask if he thought such things possible in a Christian community. The witness replied: "Not in Gloucester."

one of the Republican judges and asked if such things were allowable. He was told that "everything went." He saw a man from Philadelphia Vote.

Lewis Jerome, another witness, was asked what tickled him. Judge Rankin objected. Chairman Davis raised his hand for order and Mr. Rankin sat down. Thompson jumped to his feet and shouted:

"I'm not scared by the gavel!"

Mr. Storts told him to talk to his counsel. "I'll talk to you!" shouted Thompson.

Chairman Davis then said, "All right, when some one

In the back of the room shouted "Shut up!" Captain "Jack" Graham, the sergeant-at-arms of the committee, says James Fitzgerald, one of Thompson's lieutenants, was the man who shouted. Graham advanced to Fitzgerald, who began to shout. Graham stabbed him and started for the door. John Schiller, the janitor of the courthouse, rushed up and tried to prevent the election of his friend. There was an exciting time for about five

The hearing was then continued. The ex-Sheriff swore to a list of thirteen men who are said to have been paid to vote the Democratic ticket. The price was \$1. Walter Brothers swore he was promised money to vote, but got none. He said that when he was discharged from the employ of Thompson's ferry to Philadelphia because of too much work against Thompson at the election. Several witnesses swore that his price had been voted on by others before they arrived at the polls, although they were personally known to the judges. Others had been pulled out of line, presumably to allow repeaters to

THE TELLER IS DEAD.

An examination of the Schenectady Savings Bank, which has been in progress for several days, reveals a shortage in the accounts which at the present time is known to be a little upward of \$10,000. While this shortage will be in

creased, the exact amount cannot be surely known until the pass-books are called in and compared with the ledgers. The examination will be continued until the exact amount is ascertained.

August Henke, the accountant of the bank, and who also acted as receiving teller, bookkeeper, etc., and also had charge of the receipt of deposits, was asked Tuesday afternoon to make some explanation

This he did not do, and when he did not appear at the bank Wednesday morning at the usual hour search was instituted to ascertain his whereabouts. Advice received at the department show that today he was found dead at a summer camp about 10 miles west of the city, in a place called

The surplus of the bank as shown by the last semi-annual report made by its officers was for January 1, 1894, and shows it to have a surplus of \$129,771 48.